

Sh's Boom Spells Danger To Wilson Men

New England Delegation of
- Could Be Used Against
President or Man of His
Choice for Nomination

Senator Favors Marshall

His Break With Chief Over
Treaty Adds to Alarm of
White House Following

By Carter Field

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Administration Democrats are somewhat concerned over the report that the thirty-six delegates from Massachusetts are going to the San Francisco convention and are expected to vote for "United States Senator" and I. Walsh, for President, or, absolutely committed to follow his leadership in the convention.

Senator Walsh, his friends declared today, does not take the idea of his own candidacy seriously for a moment. There are several reasons why he would not accept the nomination were it possible for him to get it. But he would permit the use of his name, if necessary, to head off the efforts of any candidate to control the Massachusetts delegation.

There are reports from some of the other New England states that their delegations may be tied to the Walsh leadership also. The total strength of the New England delegation to the convention is eighty-eight.

Break With Wilson Over Treaty

The power which would thus be placed in the hands of Mr. Walsh is a serious one. Friends of President Wilson, especially those who think that the President is recovering rapidly enough to be a candidate himself, and those who saw the nomination of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. One reason is that Mr. Walsh broke completely from the President's leadership on the peace treaty fight, voting for the Lodge reservations and the Johnson amendment, giving the United States an equal vote with the British Empire in the League of Nations assembly. Mr. Walsh voted for ratification of the treaty with the Lodge reservations, and against ratification without reservations.

This line-up behind Walsh of the Massachusetts Democracy, therefore, is virtually a revolt against President Wilson, with indications that the uprising has spread to the other New England states.

The condition is menacing not so much because of the maximum of eight votes involved as because of the effect in other states, notably in Texas, where former Senator Joseph W. Bailey is working for a delegation, which if constituted according to his ideas, will never come into Administration camp, and in Missouri, where an Administration effort to rebuke Senator Reed failed a few weeks ago.

There is another point involved which disturbs friends of Democratic candidates, and that is that Senator Walsh is known to lean strongly toward Vice-President Marshall as the logical nominee. He has never committed himself, but this is declared by his friends to be the case.

Here, again, the thirty-six votes of Massachusetts or even the eighty-eight votes of New England might not be sufficient to alarm the friends of other candidates very much, but it is known that Marshall could have the thirty votes of Indiana by nodding his head, and probably will have them even if he does not express his willingness.

Marshall Has Support in West

It is also known that the Democratic loss of an important Western state, who will control his delegation to the convention, is inclined to Marshall.

The two-thirds rule of Democratic conventions, making it possible for one more than one-third of the delegates to block a nomination, adds to the importance of what might be accomplished by Senator Walsh, especially as he has considerable support from sections of the country.

There is no connection between the fact that Walsh is against President Wilson on the treaty and inclined to Marshall for President, except that both are disturbing to what might be called the Administration crowd.

If President Wilson should decide to run again—and this is recognized by many big Democrats as a distinct possibility—it would mean that in all probability the Walsh-controlled delegates would oppose the nomination, joined by what delegates Reed could gather in Missouri, Bailey in Texas, and others in various states.

It is even possible, one Democrat pointed out today, that if some leader could be agreed upon by all concerned, that he would permit his name to be used in a fight against the President—such leaders as Roger Sullivan in Illinois and Thomas Taggart in Indiana would throw their strength with the insurgents.

Call Democratic Delegate Parley for Albany Feb. 26

Slate for San Francisco "Big Four" and Alternates Will Be Made Up Then

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—An unofficial Democratic state convention will take place at the Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, on Thursday, February 26, at noon, it was announced here today.

The committee of seven appointed today by William W. Farley, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, met here late today and selected the date.

"The purpose of the convention," a committee statement given out tonight said, "will be to suggest to the Democratic voters names of delegates-at-large and alternates to the national convention."

Oklahoma Republicans Praise Johnson, Borah, Lodge, Lowden

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 11.—Eight uninstructed delegates-at-large, with half a vote each, were elected to the Republican National Convention by the Republican State Convention today.

The convention adopted a resolution praising Senators Johnson, Borah, Lodge and others and Governor Frank M. Lowden of Illinois for "their defense of America and Americans," condemned the national and state Democratic administrations for their extravagance and Secretary Baker for his "favoritism of conscientious objectors."

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People Quit Odessa By Thousands as 'Reds' Control City

Allied Warships Stand By in Harbor; Transport With 1,400 on Board Reported Sunk Off Mariupol Port

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9 (By The Associated Press).—The latest information received here from Odessa says the Bolshevik army now is in control of the city. Ten thousand refugees are on ships in the harbor awaiting escape.

The Russian officers and other refugees are marching in small bands to Tiraspol, seventy-three miles northwest of Odessa, on the Rumanian border.

The British battleship Ajax, three British destroyers and a French gunboat are standing by. The British cruiser Ceres is towing a steamship with refugees to Varna, Bulgaria, and the American destroyer Biddle is en route to Constanza with refugees. It is reported an Italian steamship filled with refugees is signaling that she is in distress off Serpent Island in the Black Sea.

Reports received in interallied circles state that isolated murders of Russian officers began in Odessa on February 1. These were followed by rioting, which only small parties of Russian students under the direction of British officers attempted to control.

Rear Admiral N. A. McCully, commanding the United States naval forces operating in Russian waters, is senior naval officer and is now in command at Odessa, it is stated.

All shipments of supplies to South Russia have been halted temporarily by order of the Allied port authorities here, who refuse to permit any vessels to clear for Black Sea ports. The American steamship Sangamon arrived here a few days ago, carrying a cargo of 1,000 tons of clothing to be distributed among the typhus hospitals in South Russia. The vessel is still held in the harbor, and her cargo probably will be unloaded and sent on to Novorossiysk when conditions make it safe for a vessel to enter the port there.

Hays Denounces Lynching

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Lynching, under any circumstances or conditions is a crime, Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said in an address to-night at the convention of the Lincoln League of America, an organization of negro Republicans.

"Lynching is a crime against judgment and justice, reason and righteousness, an assault on our most sacred institutions and is an affront to the accumulated wisdom of past ages," he declared. "It is a condemnation of Christianity and merits the excommunication of every high minded citizen."

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"Now that the snow is melting and the streets are sloppy people should be more than usually cautious," said Dr. Copeland. "Mild weather is likely to make people careless in regard to their feet. The end of the epidemic will be in sight for several days. It will be for the general good of the community if each person will take precautions."

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Herbert Bunora says when he took the stock he went to the Pennsylvania Hotel, where he gave it to Joseph Gluck. He and Gluck then boarded a train for Washington. On the train, he says, Gluck met David A. Sullivan and two other men whom he did not know, and that they all went to Washington, where the stocks were disposed of through Sullivan to H. D. Lambson. Sullivan was indicted last fall for receiving stolen securities. He lives at 1724 G Street, N. W., Washington.

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Reports from Mount Vernon say that there was nothing in the home life of the Glucks to indicate that the boys had suddenly come into possession of large sums of money. They lived in an exceedingly modest home, which they left daily for New York, where they were thought to be regularly employed as messengers.

Mary Bunora, his twenty-two-year-old wife, said yesterday that she had been working for a year because her husband had been out of a job. She has a seventeen-months-old baby and expects an addition to the family shortly.

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"The complaints are of two classes, those which charge that excess prices are asked and those which speak of an inferior quality of whisky sold. I believe that the establishment of government distributing stations would prevent this profiteering. I have taken the matter up with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and I hope that it may be found possible to take some action."

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